

SOME NEW LYGAEIDAE CHIEFLY FROM  
THE UNITED STATES  
(Hemiptera: Heteroptera)

BY H. G. BARBER  
*Roselle, N. J.*

*Zeropamera* Barber, new genus

Body elongate, oval. Head porrect; preocular margin to base of antenna equal to the postocular margin; postocular margin gently rounded, not abruptly contracted; vertex rather strongly convex. Antennae long and slender, basal segment lightly incrassate, very nearly as long as the head. Rostrum with apex of basal segment extended to base of head, subequal to second segment. Pronotum with a well defined collar, a rather deep constriction between the two lobes; anterior lobe twice as long and one third narrower than posterior lobe; posterior lobe not depressed. Legs rather long; anterior femur moderately incrassate, with a double series of setigerous spines beneath; anterior tibia of the male straight, with a row of short inclined setigerous spinules on the apical three quarters; posterior tibia very sparsely setose; tarsus long, basal segment about three times as long as the second and third united.

Type of the genus: *Zeropamera nigra* new species.

*Zeropamera nigra* Barber, new species

Entire body and the femora black; very nearly nude; antennae, rostrum, tibia and tarsi sordid fusco-testaceous. Head but little longer than wide (75 x 70). Eyes prominent. Preocular portion to apex of tylus equal to remainder of the head. Ocelli more remote from each other than each is removed from the eyes. Antennae long and slender, but little shorter than head and pronotum united, basal segment extended beyond apex of head by more than one half of its length; second segment one third and third one fourth longer than basal; terminal segment only slightly incrassate, but little shorter than second (1.56, 2.36, 2.00 and 2.25 mm. respectively). Pronotum slightly shining; lateral margins of anterior lobe gently, convexly rounded, much narrower anteriorly than at the constriction; both lobes rather strongly convexly rounded dorsally; anterior lobe smooth; posterior lobe sparingly, finely punctate. Scutellum a little longer than wide, sparsely, finely punctate; apical half lightly carinate. Commissure a little less than one half as long as the scutellum. Clavus irregularly punctate. Corium sparsely, finely punctate. Membrane black, extended to apex of abdomen. Venter with a few long, scattered setae. Length 10.50 mm.

*Holotype*: Male, MT. WILSON, LOS ANGELES CO., CALIFORNIA, February 2, 1940 (Collected by J. R. Fisher).

*Paratypes*: Two females, one from SEQUOIA NAT. PARK, elevation 2000-5000 ft., June 13, 1929 (collected by Dr. E. C. Van Dyke); one with the same data as the type retained by the author. Type and one paratype in the collection of Dr. R. L. Usinger of the University of California.

*Zeropamera* belongs to the Tribe Myodochini, most closely related to *Pachybrachius*. Besides a marked difference in color the head is more porrect, posterior ocular margin gently rounded, not abruptly contracted; basal segment of antenna longer; anterior femur less incrassate; anterior tibia of male having setigerous spinules and the posterior tarsus relatively longer.

#### *Ozophora angustata* Barber, new species

Head, anterior lobe of the pronotum, scutellum and beneath testaceous; posterior lobe of the pronotum and hemelytron ochraceous; posterior margin of the corium narrowly brown; apex of the scutellum pale yellow; antennae stramineous, with apices of third segment lightly tinted with brown; legs stramineous, apices of femora very lightly tinted with brown; membrane lightly fumose. Elongate, narrow.

Head smooth, shining, nearly one fifth longer than wide; eyes not strongly protruding; preocular portion to apex of tylus twice as long as eye; preocular margin to base of antenna as long as posterior margin and two thirds the length of eye. Antenna long and slender, basal segment at least one third as long as head on the median dorsal line; second segment about one third longer than basal, third slightly longer than second segment; fourth segment missing. Rostrum long and slender, apex extending just past posterior coxae; basal segment extended to a point a little behind the line of eyes; second and third segments subequal. Pronotum nearly one fourth shorter than head; anterior lobe smooth, shining, twice as wide as long, including the collar; constriction between the two lobes rather shallow, the collar well defined, followed by a transverse row of punctures; lateral margins, in outline, gently convex, distinctly carinate; posterior lobe subequally long but twice as wide as the anterior lobe, rather finely and closely punctate; humeral angles smooth, somewhat elevated; posterior margin slightly concavely arcuated. Scutellum very nearly one third longer than wide, closely punctate along the lateral margins, sparsely punctate on the central surface which is occupied by a Y-shaped, smooth, calloused ridge, the anterior arms of which

do not quite reach to the basal angles on each side. Commissure almost one third longer than the scutellum. Membrane somewhat abbreviated, not quite reaching to end of abdomen. The legs are rather long; anterior femur lightly incrassate, armed with two small spines between apex and middle point; posterior tarsus very long. Length male 7.65 mm.

*Holotype*: male, BIG BEND PARK, BREWSTER CO., TEXAS, July 30, 1937 (collected by Rollin H. Baker). Through the kindness of Professor H. J. Reinhard, Department of Entomology, A. and M. College of Texas, this unique specimen is deposited in the collection of the United States National Museum.

This species is much narrower than any other described species, with longer antennae and legs than *picturata* Uhl.

#### *Tempyra testacea* Barber, new species

Head, pronotum, scutellum and beneath testaceous; lateral margins of pronotum, clavus, corium anteriorly, narrowly elevated margins of the latter, antennae except at incisures, legs and rostrum ochraceous; extreme bases of antennal segments 2-4 fuscous; a large whitish spot before apical angle of corium; area before and about this spot faintly tinted with brown; membrane tinted with brown, slightly paler than towards apex. Sparsely long setose on the scutellum and corium.

Head one third wider than long. Eyes globular; interocular space about twice as wide as an eye; preocular portion of head on the median line subequal to the length of an eye. Antenna with the basal segment short, passing apex of head by about one half its length, second segment just over twice as long as basal, third segment about one third longer than basal, terminal segment but little longer than second. Rostrum with the basal segment extended to the apex of the bucculae, second segment one third longer than basal. Pronotum nearly one third wider than long; lateral margins narrowly elevated, lightly constricted just behind middle; dorsal constriction between the two lobes rather shallow; disk of anterior lobe impunctate; posterior lobe rather sparsely, finely punctate; humeral angle with a slight, elevated, rounded ridge. Anterior femur strongly incrassate, provided with a number of small, unequal spines beneath; anterior tibia strongly curved. Scutellum about one fourth wider than long, rather closely punctate, obscurely carinate on the apical third. Clavus with three regular rows of punctures, one along inner claval margin, the other two parallel, nearer to the outer margin of the clavus. Commissure but little longer than the scutellum. Costal margin of the corium narrowly elevated; surface punctate in rows along the veins; pro-

fusely punctate in and about the large preapical spot. Membrane extended slightly beyond apex of the abdomen. Length male 3.25 mm.; female 3.60 mm.

*Holotype*: male, TUCSON, ARIZ., July 14, 1933 (E. D. Ball, collector). *Paratypes*: two female, TUCSON, ARIZ., July 25, 1936 (E. D. Ball, collector) and ARLINGTON, ARIZ., June 17, 1919 (D. E. Fox, collector). In the collection of the United States National Museum.

Besides a marked difference in color *testacea* differs from Stal's *biguttula* from Texas as follows: head and pronotum relatively narrower, anterior lobe of the latter less distinctly punctate, clavus with three rows of punctures and the apical angle of corium more profusely punctate.

#### Valesuris Barber, new genus

Head but little shorter and narrower than the pronotum across anterior region, strongly convex; eyes mediocre, very nearly in contact with the anterior angles of pronotum; ocelli absent. Antennae slightly incrassate; basal segment well extended beyond apex of head but little shorter than second. Rostrum extended to posterior coxae; basal segment extended to base of head, subequal to basal segment of the antenna. Pronotum with anterior margin straight; anterior angles abruptly rounded; lateral margins straight, gently converging anteriorly, nearly parallel to each other; the edge very narrowly impressed along the under side; lightly depressed a little before the posterior margin; posterior margin concavely arcuated. Scutellum equilateral. Clavus and corium connate, flat. Membrane much abbreviated. Posterior margin of corium very nearly straight. Anterior femur lightly incrassate, with several spinules towards apex. Posterior tarsus short.

Type of genus: *Valesuris pusillus* new species.

#### *Valesuris pusillus* Barber, new species

Color of head castaneous; remainder uniformly testaceous; somewhat shining; sparsely pilose. Head smooth, very faintly, sparsely punctate on the vertex; nearly one third wider than long; preocular margin to base of antenna slightly shorter than an eye; ocelli absent. Antenna with the second segment about one third longer than basal; third segment but little longer than basal, terminal segment subequal to second. Pronotum about one third wider than long, lateral margins lightly converging anteriorly to the abruptly rounded anterior angles back of the eyes, the edge not

sharply impressed, as seen from above; surface anteriorly and posteriorly very finely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum finely, closely punctate. Clavus and corium flat, in the same plane; clavus with three regular, close set lines of punctures, with another parallel row along the claval suture. Commissure but little shorter than the scutellum. Corium closely and rather coarsely punctate. Length 2.00 mm.

*Holotype*: male, TEJUPILCO, TEMESCALTEPEC, MEXICO, June 29, 1933. *Paratypes*: eleven specimens with the same data as the holotype (collected by H. E. Hinton and R. L. Usinger); in the collection of Doctor R. L. Usinger. One male paratype retained by the author.

*Valesuris* belongs to Stal's tribe Lethaeini. Judging from the author's description it seems most closely related to his South American genus *Esuris*. In this connection it should be noted that the author, in three previous articles, was in error in placing two Arizona species in *Esuris* and in assigning these to the tribe Lethaeini. One of these species was later made the basis of a new genus *Neosuris* while the other species *fulgidus* was retained in Stal's genus. In a future article the author intends to clear up the position and synonymy of these species.

#### *Geocoris alboclavus* Barber, new species

Head and pronotum anteriorly testaceous; ocelli red; apex of tylus, anterior margin of head on either side of this, three spots posteriorly on the pronotum, one in the middle and the others on the humeral angles, and apex of the scutellum, ochraceous; clavus, inner margins along the claval suture as well as the wide costal margins of the corium conspicuously white; pronotum posteriorly on either side of middle, behind the cicatrices, faintly, scutellum except at pale apex, central disk of the corium, lightly tinged with fuscous. Membrane hyaline. Beneath, with the head sordid testaceous, with a slightly calloused, oblique, pale yellow fascia on either side near the eyes, pleura and venter for the most part lightly infuscated; anterior margin of the prosternum, acetabular caps, lateral margins of venter, ostiole, basal two segments of rostrum and the femora, except beneath, pale yellow. Antennae pale above; these as well as the femora beneath, faintly fuscous. Finely pilose on anterior margins of head and along lateral margins of pronotum.

Head three times wider across eyes than long; smooth across the base; central disk before the ocelli very slightly rugulose;

eyes not quite in contact with the outer, anterior part of the pronotum. Pronotum almost one third wider than long; lateral margins parallel to the gently rounded anterior third, not angulated behind the eyes, the cicatrices conspicuous, smooth, narrowly separated at the middle and almost reaching the lateral margins on each side; surface before and behind these closely and somewhat coarsely punctate. Scutellum equilateral, rather coarsely punctate on either side of a longitudinal, carinate line which extends from apex to near base. Corium with a line of close set punctures along the claval suture, surface elsewhere except along the smooth costal margin, sparsely punctate. Membrane not quite extended to apex of abdomen. Length of male 3.20 mm.

*Holotype*: male, WILCOX, ARIZ., June 11, 1936. *Paratypes*: two females, July 19, 1934 and August 9, 1937 (collected by E. D. Ball). Types and paratypes in the United States National Museum.

Besides the very striking difference in color, this species differs from all of the other United States species known to the author by the fine pilosity on the fore part of the head and on the margins of the pronotum.

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## THE DISTRIBUTION OF MOLORCHUS IN CALIFORNIA (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

While collecting at Fallsvale, San Bernardino Mts., Calif., on June 13, 1948, the author took several specimens of *Molorchus eburneus* Linsley on the flowers of a mountain lilac, *Ceanothus divaricatus*. This species has not previously been recorded from Southern California, although E. G. Linsley informs me (*in litt.*) that he has taken it in the San Jacinto Mts.

Two days later the author returned to the same plant and found a specimen of *M. bimaculatus* Say. This is an eastern species which is replaced in the west by *M. longicollis* Lec. Linsley (1931) reports this species from Yosemite Valley, but it has never before been recorded from the south.—STANLEY G. WATKINS.